WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1898.

DATLY, per Month DATLY, per Year

Panus-Niceque No. 19, near Grand Hotel, and Seegus No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Intervention Without Independence?

Not less than seven different descriptions of the President's message were supplied yesterday from Washington. These were,

1. A strong message insisting that Cuba must be free and recommending armed intervention to free her.

2. A firm message recommending nothing short of forcible intervention.

S. A strong, explicit statement, and one with which Congress will be thoroughly in

4. A message recommending interven tion, but not the recognition of Cuba's independence.

5. Armed intervention to free Cuba, the time of such intervention to be left to the President's discretion. 6. The whole question to be turned over

to Congress without recommendation. 7. A message showing that no cause for war exists at present.

These predictions were all equally positive and they covered nearly the whole range of possibilities. It will be observed that in more than one

of the seven forecasts appears the idea of forcible intervention unaccompanied by any demand for Cuban independence.

What would such intervention be? For what would the United States intervene under such a limitation f

To relieve the starving victims of Span ish inhumanity, and to prevent further bloodshed by terminating the war! That is the only conceivable ground for forcible intervention, if the freedom of Cuba is not the object. We should then intervene to stop the fighting between the patriots and their oppressors, not as the friends of the patriots, but as impartial and disinterested guardians of the peace.

And what then ! Suppose the Spaniards in the island should step saide and say to us: "Very well; go on and do police duty here. We ask nothing better. We our selves have been trying for three years to

Suppose at the same time MAXIMO GOMEZ and his patriot followers should decline to discontinue their heroic struggle for Cuban independence. No one who knows the spirit that prevails in the heart and in the camp of the splendid old liberator can doubt what the answer of the Cubans would be to any suggestion of peace short of absolute and immediate independence.

In what a position the Government of the United States would find itself then! We imagine that the people of this country are not quite yet prepared to send ships and soldiers to Cuba to compel the Cuban patriots to lay down their arms on the eve of Cuban triumph, in order to discuss anew with Madrid the various forms of halfliberty which they have steadily and sternly rejected from the first.

The proposition of any intervention which does not contemplate Cuban Independence is preposterous. It is abhorrent to American sentiment and sympathies. Is it conceivable that President McKINLEY could deliberately propose such a policy or that Con-

First of all Cuba must be free!

The Cannamba Affair.

It will be interesting to see whether the proverbial Spanish policy of delay will avail in the case of Germany's demand for indemnity in the Cannamba affair. There the facts are said to be that about three weeks ago a band of insurgents attacked a German sugar refinery at Cannamba, in the Trinidad district of Santa Clara province, and during the conflict some persons connected with the refinery were killed.

Germany's demand for satisfaction has been prompt, and it has been said that, unless full redress is forthcoming, she will take steps to secure it herself, beginning by sending a warship to Havana. Under ordinary circumstances, judging from her recent treatment of Hayti, she might do this; but, on the whole, in view of the present crisis in Spain's affairs, it is doubtful whether she will actually take such measures of coercion. It is not unlikely, however, that she may at least insist on an acknowledgment by Spain of the principle of indemnity.

But even that would have for us a great interest. The acknowledgment would be based on responsibility for all destruction of German property by the operations of the armed insurgents, on the ground that there is no technical state of war in Cuba. Even should a state of war be admitted hereafter, it could have no retroactive effect as to property destroyed before the admission. As the property of our citizens destroyed in Cuba is enormously greater than that of the Germans, it will be seen that if Baron von Bülow insists on the acknowledgment of the principle of indemnity for insurgent operations in the Cannamba case. It will have widespread consequences for all foreign nations.

The Cadiz Squadron.

The appearance of the Spanish torpedo flotilla at the Cape Verde islands has completely changed our prospective naval oper ations. When the flotilla was supposed to be on the direct course to Porto Rico, and when, also, the outbreak of war seemed only a few days or even hours away, it was clearly possible that the first hostilities might come from the arrest of this flotilla by Commodore SCHLEY's squadron.

Assuming that the flotilla could have been encountered on its way, a victory for the squadron was certain in advance; for the boats could have been sunk miles before th y could reach the effective range of their torpedoes. The collier that accompanied them was, of course, equally sure prey, and the flotilla might have surrendered without firing a shot.

The problem changed materially when the two Spanish armored cruisers Vizcaya and Oquendo left Havana, presumably to meet and protect the flotilia. Then, for the first time, it became necessary to take along the Massachusetts to insure for Commodore Schley's squadron superior battery

lyn, Columbia, and Minneapolis were the 8-inch, whereas the Spanish war vessels carried 11-inch rifles and also had heavy water-line armor. The Massachusetts far exceeded either Spanish ship both in armor and armament, and yet taking her was equivalent to retarding the progress of the squadron several knots an hour, so that it became a question whether the movement would not be too late.

Now, however, that proposed campaign practically disappears. It seems clear that the torpedo flotilla at Cape Verde, if it crosses at all, will cross with a powerful scort, and hence the whole problem changes into that of a general fleet engagement. The Cadis fleet which may accompany the Cape Verde flotilla consists, it is understood, of two powerful armored cruisers, namely, the Cristobal Colon and the Infanta Maria Teresa, with the old battleship Vittoria, the protected cruiser Alfonso XIII., the recently bought Giralda, and half a dozen torpedo craft, three of them of the destroyer type. Possible reinforcements are the Pelayo, Spain's powerful battleship, the reconstructed battleship Numancia, and the Carlos V., a new and as vet unfinished armored cruiser.

It is obvious that out of these could be picked a fleet which would wholly eclipse in importance the torpedo craft, even with the two divisions united. Hence, on the supposition of the starting of this fleet the problem for our navy is to meet it with Capt. Sampson's and Commodore Schley's forces combined, or with such portions of them as can be of the best service in meeting it, when the departure of the Spanish ships is announced. Much will depend on news as to the movements of the flotilla at Cape Verde and the fleet at Cadiz.

The Maine Also Is in the Case.

Whether to-day's message from the Pres ident speaks or is silent concerning our lost battleship and its dead, the report of the Sampson Board of Inquiry continues to speak to every American heart. and never louder than to-day.

The crime of Feb. 15 will not down. It cannot be dismissed as a mere incident, or postponed as a non-essential factor. The wreck in Havana harbor and the graves of our murdered men cannot be shut out of sight. They are part of the case against Spain, and in the opinion of perhaps a majority of Americans the principal count in the terrible indictment.

This is a Maine day in Congress. Every day is a Maine day until the course we shall pursue with regard to Spain is definitely and finally determined.

The Right of the State to Regulate Occupations.

A correspondent who approves of the views which we recently expressed in reference to the proposed regulation of the busi ness of barbers by a State commission at Albany, calls our attention to the case of ALLGEYER against Louisiana, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1896, in which he says it was held "that the word liberty, as used in the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution comprehends not merely the right to free dom from physical restraint, but also the right to pursue any livelihood or calling, and for that purpose to enter into all contracts that may be proper." The writer adds: "This decision seems to do away with all State nonsensical commissions regulating the practice of medicine, horse shoeing, barbering, &c."

Our correspondent is right in regarding the Allgeyer case as an emphatic assertion of the inalienable privilege of the citizen to follow any of the common occupations of life. He is wrong, however, in supposing that the decision was so far reaching as to deny to the States the constitutional power to regulate such pursuits as the practice of medicine. On the contrary, the right of a State to insist upon certain qualifications on the part of medical practitioners within its own territory and to exclude from the practice of the profession all persons who do not possess those qualifications has been declared in the clearest language by the Supreme Court, speaking through STEPHEN J. FIELD, as sincere a lover of liberty as

ever sat upon the bench. A statute of West Virginia required every practitioner of medicine in that State to obtain a certificate from the State Board of Health that he was a graduate of a renutable medical college, or had practiced medicine in West Virginia continuously for a period of ten years prior to a date specified in the statute, or had been found qualified to practice as the result of an examination by the State Board itself. To practice or attempt to practice medicine without having complied with the statu

tory requirements was made a misdemeanor. The validity of this legislation was unani nously upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of DENT against West Virginia, decided in January, 1889. We quote from the opinion:

"It is undoubtedly the right of every citizen of the United States to follow any lawful calling, business or profession he may choose, subject only to such restrictions as are imposed upon all persons of like age, sex, and condition. This right may in many re spects be considered as a distinguishing feature of ou republican institutions. Here all vocations are oper to every one on like conditions. All may be pursued as sources of livelibood, some requiring years of atudy and great learning for their successful pros cution. The interest, or, as it is sometimes termed the estate acquired in them, that is, the right to continue their prosecution, is often of great value to the possessors, and cannot be arbitrarily taken from them, any more than their real or personal property can be thus taken. But there is no arbitrary den vation of such right when its exercise is not permitted because of a failure to comply with condi tions imposed by the State for the protection of a No one has a right to practice medi clety. * ine without having the necessary qualifications of arning and skill; and the statute only require that whoever assumes, by offering to the community his services as a physician, that he possesses such learning and skill, shall present evidence of it by a certificate or license from a body designated by the State as competent to judge of his qualifications."

There is nothing in the Allgever case to ndicate a departure from the doctrine thus I stinctly laid down in the Dent case. The Allgeyer case involved the constitutionali ty of an insurance law of Louisiana, under which an attempt was made to fine a citizen of that State for making a contract in New York for insurance upon his property. In holding the statute to be invalid, Mr. Justice PECKHAM said: "This does not interfere in any way with the acknowledged right of the State to enact such legislation in the legitimate exercise of its police or other powers, as to it may seem proper." The police power of the States has been held uniformly by the courts to be broad enough to embrace the right to regulate the practice of medicine as well as the practice of the law.

It is quite evident, however, that there

power does not extend so as to authorize the State to exact specified qualifications on the part of those who would engage in them. The State, for example, could hardly prohibit all persons from engaging in farming except those who had been educated in agriculture as a science; or all persons from acting as cooks except those who had shown themselves to be possessed of an expert knowledge of the culinary art. To establish and enforce regulations of such a nature would be to deprive men of the right to support themselves and their families by means of the ordinary callings of life, and could not be tolerated either in the domain of morals or in that of consti tutional law. There are many occupations which are on the border line, as to which it may be said that the State has the power to regulate them or to leave them unfettered by regulations, as the Legisla ture sees fit. As to these, the wisest course is to let them alone, and thus give men the utmost possible liberty, consistent with the public welfare, to earn their living without interference by the State.

The Presbyterian Drift to Episcopalianism.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the Rev. Dr. BRIGGS from the Presbyterian Church, his confirmation by Bishop POTTER, and his prospective ordination as a minis ter of the Episcopal Church has been expected for a long time. Nor is it improbable that he will be followed into Episco palianism by other Presbyterian theolo gians of his school, and eventually their number may be large. Such a clerical exodus will carry with it, undoubtedly, a corre spondingly great body of the laity, tending to increase and accelerate a Presbyterian movement toward the Episcopal Church which has been strikingly and significantly manifested for several years past, in this city more especially. Already the attendance upon that Church in New York is made up in great part, if not chiefly, of former adherents of other denominations. and many of them have become communicants peculiarly ardent in their devotion to

it, its order, and its worship. It is surmised and it is probable that Dr. McGiffert of the Union Theological Seminary, who rejects the sacramental character of the institution of the Last Supper. and Dr. SHIELDS of Princeton, who cast off the Presbyterian Church because It Interfered with his liberty to sign an application for a liquor license, will soon manifest a disposition to follow the steps of Dr. BRIGGS into the communion, if not into the "priesthood," of the Episcopal Church, as Dr. Briggs describes it, The very use of this term, so obnoxious to Protestants generally, as applicable to the Christian ministry, indicates how complete is his separation from Presbyterianism, though it may be said to be consistent with his teachings as to the authority of the Church. Dr. SHIELDS declared when he withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, upon being summoned to answer for offending against its discipline in assisting in the procurement of a liquor license, that he would seek the gratification of his inclinations in some other part of the "Church Catholic." Nothing has occurred to indicate that his views as to the doctrines of the Westminster Confession or the Scriptural authority for the Presbyterian organization have undergone any change, like those of Dr. BRIGGS and Dr. McGIFFERT; he objects simply to Presbyterian discipline in the specific mat-

ter of the liquor business. The views of Dr. BRIGGS, however, strike at the very foundation of all supernatural religion, and though he might fitly be received into Unitarianism, it is not easy to see how he can be admitted consistently into the Episcopal ministry, unless he discards and recants them. Practically, he refers the supernatural to the test of natural science, and that, of course, is to destroy it completely. The same is true of Dr. McGIF-FERT, who regards the Last Supper as simple meal, unpremeditated and having no sacramental character, dealing with it in a spirit of natural criticism purely.

This exodus from the Presbyterian Church may be due largely to social tastes and ambitions, so far as concerns the laity, but however prompted, it is full of significance. For many years past, efforts to bring about the organic unity of the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches have been blocked by the radical differences between the presbyterial and the prelatical form of government, but now there comes a considerable and it may be a portentous Presbyterian surrender to Episcopalianism, led by a theological party and assisted by a social impetus of great influence, more especially at a time when declining religious faith asks for nothing more than comfortable religious associations and decorous worship. At the coming meeting of the General Assembly there will come up for consideration large questions affecting the very existence of the Presbyterian Church.

The Election in Rhode Island To-Day. Rhode Island holds its State election or the first Wednesday of April, and it will choose to-day a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, an Attorney General, and a Treasurer, each for the term of one year. It will also vote for legislators

who will participate in the choice of a snc cessor to the Hon. NELSON W. ALDRICH, who has been a member of the Senate since 1881, and whose present term will expire on the 4th of March, 1899. Mr. ALDRICH will doubtless be reflected. The Republicans of Rhode Island, at their Providence Convention on March 16, re-

nominated Governor Dyer and two of his associates in the present Administration. the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General. They put up new candidates for the two other State offices to be filled. They adopted as a declaration of their views on national questions the following truly American resolution: "We sympathize with the unfortunate and dis

ressed people of the island of Oaba in their efforts to obtain a larger measure of liberty and security in their government. Fervently do we hope that wi counsels may prevail, and that the privations and sufferings of that gallant people may not longer be desire to remain at peace with all the nations of the earth, but if the vindication of the national hor and the firm maintenance of well-considered prin ciples of justice shall necessitate a resort to the arbitrament of arms, we pledge Rhode Island to the national defense and the supremacy of our flag."

At last year's State election in Rhode Island 24,000 votes were cast for the Republicans, 13,000 for the Democrats, 2,000 for the Prohibitionists and 1,300 for the Socialist candidates. Despite the magnitude of this defeat, the Democrats of Rhode Island have nominated a complete ticket for to-day's election. A curious feature of the election is that the Democrata have adopted a platform and prosecuted a canvass relating exclusively and deliberately to so-called "State issues," totally disregarding Federal matters or questions of national concern.

power. The highest calibres of the Brook- are many jursuits to which the police The Republican party, indeed, is the only

party in Rhode Island which has taken a firm and definite stand on national matters this year. In last year's elections the discussion of national questions by one party and State questions by the other was a marked feature of many contests, the conditions, however, being totally different from those which now engross the attention of intelligent American citizens everywhere

Large Politics and Small Politics.

A special committee of the Union League Club has made an elaborate report com mendatory of the new Primary Election law in this State, and of Governor BLACK for the "earnestness and sincerity" with

which he advocated its enactment. The document might once have provoked much interest among Republicans, but at present larger and weightler matters are engaging their attention, and are likely to hold it for a long time to come. The question which concerns them and all other good citizens and patriots now does not re late to the mere details of party organization and the political personalities of a single State. The possibility and even the probability of war, involving the whole American people, overshadows all such minor matters and relegates them to obscurity. The people having a subject of real gravity to occupy their thoughts, the occasion of the struggles and heartburnings which gave rise to the movement described by this report has passed from their memories as of relatively trivial consequence.

We are in a time of infinitely larger poli tics than this Union League report deals with, and it is like going back to child's play to read a report of a committee of the Union League Club treating of "primary reform," as if it were just now the great question of the age.

A Telegraph Instrument.

The French Cable Company has a test station at the island of St. Thomas. With the consent of the Government of Denmark this could be made a public station by next Friday or Saturday. We may need to send a message thence.

But that is not all. With the consent o certain chronic and irreconcilable opponents in Congress of annexation in any form or for any purpose, the telegraph station at St. Thomas could be made an American telegraph station.

The day may not be distant when that little instrument would be worth far more than \$5,000,000 to the American people.

The industrial field seems to be nearly ex-

The activity of the trusts and their shameless disregard of the powerful laws which have been hurled at them must keep many friends of humanity awake in the silent midnight watches. What is to be done to put a book in the jaw of the leviathan? If we may be permitted to give an opinion on the subject the Legislatures should sit every day in the year except Sundays and legal holidays, and should pass at least one act against trusts at every session. With patience, industry and plenty of laws, much may be hoped for.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Book man, publishes the glad news that Prof. BRAN-DER MATTHEWS is about to enrich the world with a novel called "Confident To-Morrows," and that the name of the book was inspired by Col. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, who has announced himself as "a man of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows." Col. Higginson has published his reminiscence under the title of "Cheerful Yesterdays," and Prof. MATTHEWS has borrowed the rest of the phrase. All this is of breathless interest to the student of contemporary literature. In the seventh book of a work called "The Excursion" are found the following lines:

"A man he seemed of cheerful yesterdays

And confident to-morrows. We are informed that Mr. WORDSWORTH doubtless with prophetic vision of Prof. MAT THEWS, borrowed these lines prophetically of Col. Higginson.

The Missouri Populist State Committee has appointed a committee to "edit and promulgate an address to the public showing that the Populist doctrine is the true vox populi, This will be somewhat of a hard job, but much bleb cloquence is sure to be disengaged in the course of it. Still, the trouble with the People's party is that its amount of rox is vastly disproportionate to its amount of populus.

M. MAURICE MAETERLINCK, an industri ous young gentleman of Ghent, is studied profoundly and reverently by the Dial. Those of us who have read M. MAETERLINCK'S works with a grateful sense of the solemn dethe paretic-fantastic manner, will be chastened when they learn that he be lieves the present age specially favorable to "great silent moments." In "Aglavaine and Selysette" the idea seemed to be that the present age was specially favorable to making yourself "beautiful" in a mystical and gibbering fashion. M. MAETERLINCK ought to take a few great silent moments for himself. but he will not so long as the Mercure de France mutual admiration society continues to how for more "copy."

It must be saddening to admirers of the Chicago platform to see how frequently and furiously the Democratic factions of Pennsylva nia apply for writs of injunction for the purpose of discomfiting one another. Is government by injunction so popular among the Keystone Bryanites, or is it iniquitous only when the writ is issued by a Federal court I

If there were not something else going on, all eyes would be staring at Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, to-day. There a momentous meeting is to be held, the convention of the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs. "Several thousands of the workers in the bimetallic ranks are expected," the railroad corporations having consented to charge only one fare for the round trip, Great men will be common, Gen. ADONIRAM JUDSON WAR NER of Ohio, the inventor of silver, President of the American Bimetallic Union; the Hon. CHARLES ALGERNON TOWNE of Min nesota, boss of the Silver Republicans, "who ossesses remarkable power of oratory"; the Hon. JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, "the famous bis orian," and GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS, author of 'The Upward Way." The Hop. JIM JONES and the Hon. MARION BUTLER will send addresses. We hope that Tomlinson Hall is an unusually strong building. It is going to get a tremendous

Spring is really here. - Providence Journal It must be mighty sorry it came.

Nothing Short of Independence | From the Wilkesburre Leader.

It is not a quarrel over words, this protest agains any acquiescence in schemes of autonomy in place of independence for Cubs. The issue involves the dif-ference between assured freedom and a state of government in which comparative liberty may be at any lime taken away and tyranny restored.

It was not for this that Macco fell, that thousands of brave Cuban warriors have suffered all the hardhips and horrors that war can bring, and that 200, 000 peaceful inhabitants of the island have perished of disease and starvation. Autonomy-with treacherous Spain liable at any time to go back on its promises and institute answ a reign of tyrannys no recompense for such suffering and sacrifice

Contribution from a New York Office May. To Spain: Cuba must be free; and C-U-B-A little OFFICE BOY. NEW YORK, April 8.

THE NEW ARMY MEASURE. The Hull Bill Palls Short of the Organization

mediate prospect of war with a European na

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The in

tion was apparently needed to awaken Congress to the military and naval necessities of the United States. The infantry of our army although all right in personnel and equipment has an organization that was long since dis carded by all armies except those of the United loading, smooth-hore musket, when men fought shoulder to shoulder, the Colonel of a regimen could control directly the ten companies placed under his command; the advent of modern weapons "extended order" fighting followed of necessity, and it was found necessary to divide the regiment into three units or battalions, each consisting of four companies, and under command of its Major, who controlled it directly when in action. Every European nation adopted this organiza tion, some, like the German, putting even fou battalions into a regiment. The United States went only part way in the right direction. The cavalry and artillery received the three-battal on formation, and still retain it the principle seing thus recognized as the right one; but the infantry, the "backbone" of every army, still retains, with us, the old, obsolete organization Every report made to Congress by the different Secretaries of War. from 1893 to 1897, has urged putting the infantry on the modern foot ing, but nothing has yet been done. Mr. Hull's bill, now before Congress, provid-

ing for a reorganization of the line of the army, s a sore disappointment. It recognizes the ne cessity for the three-battalion formation for the infantry, but not until war is declared can the needed change from an obsolete to an efficient organization be made. It retains the present ten-company organization in time of peace simply adding one Major to each regiment. simply adding one Major to each regiment. When war is upon us, everything is changed. Two entirely new companies are formed for each regiment, two "skel-ton" companies are filled out, officers are assigned to duties that will then be new to them, and in each regiment will be appointed eighteen officers who will then for the first time wear shoulder straps. Again, the "old soldier" element in each company will be swamped by the recruit in the proportion of four or five to one, so that the Hull bill would give us in time of war a regular infantry approximating to a force of volunteers. antry approximating to a force of volunteers.

The cavalry, with its modern three-battallor Intry approximating to a force of volunteers.

The cavalry, with its modern three-battallon formation, can, by recruiting up to war strength, give un a force of 12,000 cavalry, or enough for an army 100,000 strong, and that without the addition of a single commissioned officer to the number it now has. The light artillery also can, by increasing its enlisted airough only, furnish to such an army its proper proportion of guns. The infantry alone of the three arms, although by far the most numerous, is left with an organization that is not susceptible of such expansion, and that must be cast aside when war is actually upon us.

It is said that the Military Committee of the House would gladly bring forward a bill giving the infantry a modern organization asve for opposition on the ground of economy. An increase of only 2 per cent, in the present cost of the army would give the infantry the same organization as that of the cavalry and the artillery, while the increase in efficiency might be 100 per cent.

of per cent. If even that increase in cost be considered too If even that increase in cost be considered too great, organize our infantry regiments into two active battallons and one "skeleton" battallon for time of peace, but give the "skeleton" battalion its head, a Major, and the "skeleton" companies their Captains. This would give them at least an organization, one that could draw its First Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers from the active companies in time of war, and be ready to take the field with the remainder of the regiment. Such an organization would add no commissioned officers to the present number and would cost but \$50.00 more than the Hull bill, which accomplishes nothing in the way of a permanent three-battalion organization.

If three Majors and twelve Captains be necessary for each regiment of cavalry and of artillery.

If three Majors and twelve Captains be necessary for each regiment of cavalry and of artillery, is there any plausible reason why an infantry regiment should have only two Majors and ten Captains, as is proposed by the Hull bill? Why should an infantry Captain wait four years longer for his majority than does his more fortunate brother officer of the cavalry or artillery? In no army of Europe is promotion nearly as slow as in ours, and a service of twenty-five years without attaining even a captaincy is surely enough to kill all ambition in an officer. Infantry officers know well that neither the cavalry nor the artillery has any too many officers for efficiency, and cutting off the lieutenants in the skeleton companies, as suggusted above, is not advocated on the ground of increased efficiency. But if increased cost alone prevent us f om securing an up-to-date organization for the infantry, let the organization just outlined be adopted. It would really be better to decrease the number of regiments by several, and to give those that remain the three-battalion formation than to retain the present number with a discredited organization, an organization that the passage of the Hull bill will tend to perpetuate.

The Parker bill, giving the President power to

and to perpetuate.

The Parker bill, giving the President power to really augment the colleted strength of the greatly augment the enlisted strength of the army in time of war, a provision now incorpo-rated in the Hull bill, is an excellent measure and should have been on our statute books long ago. Such a law, coupled with one reorganizing the infantry as outlined above, would give us soon after a declaration of war an army of in-

America at the Vienna Chess Tournament. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: I am very much surprised that Mr. J. W. Showalter's name has not been entered by some of the leading chess clubs as their representative on behalf of America, in the international chess tournament at Vienna, to commence on June 1.

His chess record as champion of the United States, previous to his recent defeat by Mr. Filisbury, justly entitles him to compete. The quality of Mr. Showalter's game in this late match was not up to his standard, which will happen to any chess player. By all means let some chess club or some private individual subscription make a purse that so good an American representative as Mr. Showalter may reach Vienna.

NEW YORK CITY CHESS PLAYER. been entered by some of the leading chess clubs as

The Order of the Apple Tree.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: All persons am bitious to join a genealogical order, and who lack the social status essential to membership in the other distinguished societies having for their aim the worship of ancestry, are invited to join a new an estral organization, founded by the writer, known worship of ancestry, are invited to join a new an-cestral organization, founded by the writer, known as the Order of the Apple Tree. There are no in-litation fees, no oppressive by-laws, no rules or regu-lations of any nature, and no a-sessments. The sols requisite to membership in the Order of the Apple Tree is that the prospective member must be able to trace an unbroken illnesse to Adam and Eve. Ap-plication blanks on request.

BROOKLYN, April 5.

An Emancipated Newspaper. From Brann's Iconoclast. At a little after midnight on March 6 the Associated Press suddenly discontinued its service to the Chicago Inter Ocean, and since that date the news feature of the paper has improved about 50 per cent. The space formerly filled by the A. P.'s unutterable hogwash has been filled by short and intelligently written accounts of events of current interest. The Inter Ocean has been blessedly free from despatches telling of obscure murders and accidents to people of no importance whatever. The cablegrams printed have been genuine cablegrams, not flapcoodle cooked up in the New York office of the Associated Press. The best and brightest journal on the American continent is THE SUN, and THE SUN is a paper which refuses to handle the Associated Press

Alongahore.

There's a cry comes up from along the shore, A cry from a hundred towns or more, Each with its corporation where It catches the salt Atlantic air There isu't a village from North to South

rot under any circumstances

That hasn't a cry for help in its mouth, For each one seems to think that it Is the only one that can be nit: That Spain will send on their quickest runs

Her biggest ships with their biggest guns, ot that village so full of holes The sea will run through it in great big rolls There's a wail from Pigmont by the Sea, There's a soulful sob from Windwardlee

There's a protest coming from La Podunk There's an urgent call from Skinnymetunk, There's a yearning yelp from Cow's Neathurst, There's a long appeal from Morningburst,

There's a sounding shout from Skillsiville There's a frightened yell from Bunghole Hill They're coming in from the coast of Maine To the Key West line and back again.

From every municipality In sight or in smell of the sounding sea. Each seems to think that the Spanish spike

Is centred upon that one town site, And that the Government ought to arise In its might to preserve this one choice prize. But they need not worry; if the Spanish ships Come over this way in a quest for tips. The Yankees will keep them so busy that They never will learn where these towns are at. A POST DISCUSSES HIS OWN GENIUS. He Denies That He Is the Champton Light-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: I hereby wish to have your literary critic disclaim his having branded me "the champion lightweight poet of America and England." It is a false statement; and at the same time it is cowardly on his part to have made it on such puerile remises in the quoting of some drivel I had introduced in my poem with the intention of atirizing that class of humanity. You might as well quote Shakespeare's puns, and say he is minor poet-ignoring the passages dramas by which his fame is lasting. As drivel succeeded; but his using the incidental stanza to show the quality of the entire poem is a trait

of ungentlemanly cowardice unparalleled in newspaper criticism. When prominent papers of the country have spent eulogy on the work, I am fearless to say that your organ is in need of more worthy critics than the one who has been so unjust and unmanly in his slurring notice of my poem, whom others have called dramatic in form and

whom others have called dramatic in form and scope.

If "Mammon" is light poetry, then your critic cannot be equipped with any great intelligence; or he cannot have read the poem with due thought and discrimination.

There is a certain class of critics who are unable to find besuites in any work of art. They seem to be devoid of any sense of loftiness, sincerity and deep thought. They simply seek the stones and fallen twigs in a garden of exotic flowers and trees. They are beauty blind. I think such men ought to have no place on an honest paper such as yours. Relegate them; and liberally cultured men with honesty and manliness in their fibres to take their places!

Last year your critic noticed my "Lady Vere." He did not show any of the beauties that abound in the Romanne; he tried to deprecate the work with excerpts that simply helped to bind the lidyl to one sustained whole. Use this method with "Enoch Arden," and the result will be the same. If such is criticism, then the greatest poet will have to suffer counly as badly as I have. Let your critic read his Matthew Arnold and he will learn how to review a work of sustained effort.

Another remark is pertinent here. It is the unexplainable fact that the New York papers are generous in quoting long passages from the latest works of English poets and outogizing

unexplainable fact that the New York papers are generous in quoting long passages from the latest works of English poets and culogizing their efforts, when there is a lack of doing the same for young American poets. Our poets are dismissed unhesitatingly and are targets of ridicule, when, often, their work is more important than that of the Englishmen. Is that patriotic? When your critic was reviewing my poem, why was he not a man to quote passages as the following?

No touch of guilt doth groove their brows serens; As is a pool by Manza's flood, where grow Nelumbes white, or those with rosed tips, So placid is each brow.

Or, from: "How like a barge flaunting her banners gay Adown the Ganges old," to the middle of the following page (24) 1 Or:

And thou, pale face, like some said pensioner's In vales of solitude, how may such bue That seems like death's have stained thy cheeks? Speak thou!

Or the entire "Song of Niagara Falls" | Or: High ports still muse of the skies. In vernal glow, or from their fellows' vice abjure; still in the summer woods they dream of good, and God, and soul, and death; and all That helps advancement to their fellow-kind. Is that light poetry ! Or the whole of:

Who loves not earth When love and mirth Dance band-in-hand Through all the flower-smiling land?

And many other passages?

And many other passages?

Does he call my sonnets light poetry? Why did he not quote those on pages 119, 120, 122, 125 J. And last, the "Soul-Song" could not have been written by a comic-verse writer on one of our funny papers.

I would like to treat "Lady Vere" in the same way, but space forbids.

Now, the scope of this letter is to have your literary critic make good his cowardly notice of two weeks ago by stating in the forthcoming issue of your paper that I am not the champion lightweight poet of the two English-speaking nations; and that he had made an error in his assertion at the time; and after perusal of "Mammon"

and that he had made an error in his assertions; at the time; and after perusal of "Mammon" he found it "a noble book, with many beautiful thoughts, written by a true poet. "That is the opinion of all true critics.

If a man slanders another man wrongly, he must bear the genalty accordingly; therefore I wish you to print this letter in your paper, because your literary critic has slandered me and my works unjustly. Louis M. Elshemus, Author of "Mammon," &c., &c.

New York, April 4.

FORESTRY PRESERVE BOARD MEETS

Conference with Cornell University Authori ALBANY, April 5 .- The State Forest Preserve Board to-day held its first meeting since the new appropriation of \$500,000 was granted it by the Legislature. The board received a good many the five-story residence at 147 Avenue B had offers of lands for sale to the State, all of which were filed away, as it was decided to make n purchases immediately. Aside from the consideration of matters in connection with some of the purchases made under last year's appropriation, the time of the board was largely given up to a discussion of its position ly given up to a discussion of its position under the legislation enacted this year. A careful reading of the bill creating the Cornell University College of Forestry to develop a scientific study of forestry in accordance with Gov. Black's suggestion gave the members of the board a surprise. They evidently did not know that the bill provides that the college, when established, is to have not to exceed 30,000 acres of forest land, to be bought and paid for out of the \$500,000 appropriation given the Forest Preserve Board this year. If the Cornell people should decide that the whole 30,000 acres were needed this year and the land purchased for its use should be a valuable tract, perhaps not much of the Forest Preserve Board's appropriation would be left to make any additions to the State's holdings aside from the lands the purchase of which is under way.

Under the circumstances the board decided to have a conference with the Cornell authorities, with the idea of arriving at an understanding on this matter before it takes any steps for the purchase of additional lands for the State.

CANADA'S BUDGET. The Dominion is Plourishing-Pre

Duttes for England. OTTAWA, Ontario, April 5 .- The Finance Minster to-night brought down to the House his budget for the fiscal year. He showed that the import and export trade of Canada during the past year was larger than ever before and the financial condition of the country was most prosperous. In place of deficits, which have amounted to millions yearly for several years

past, he announced an estimated surplus for the ensuing fiscal year. In regard to the preferential tariff with Great Britain, he would move to repeal the clause passed at the last session and substitute a section which, from Aug. 1 next, would give a pref

tion which, from Aug. 1 next, would give a preferential reduction of 25 per cent, on the duties on imports from the United Kingdom or any British colony whose tariff is favorable to Canada, including the British West Indies. He intimated that a subsidized fast line of steamers would be put upon the West Indies route to develop trade with the West Indies.

The tariff changes which he suggested are few and unimportant, with the exception of the sugar duties. These are to be alightly increased on granulated, and the duty on the raw material when imported from the West Indies is to be redu ed considerably. This is done to increase the consumption of West Indies sugar and build up an intercolonial trade. The preferential tariff is exclusively British, and will strike off some twenty nations now enjoying the minimum schedule.

CROKER SAILS IN A FORTNIGHT Democratic Club Going to Give Him a Recep

Richard Croker will probably sail for Europe ome time in the week beginning April 17, and It is the intention of his political friends to give him a send-off in the form of a reception and banquet, which will be held in the Democratic Club on the evening of Saturday, April 16. It has been decided to purchase an oil portrait of Mr. Croker, which will be hung in the main parlor of the clubhouse.

\$43,000,000 GOLD FROM EUROPE Engagements Yesterday for Import Amounted to \$8,815,000.

Heavy additional engagements of gold abroad for import were announced in Wall street yesterday. They were \$1,250,000 by J. & W. Se ligman & Co., \$750,000 by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., \$665,000 by the Bank of British North America. \$350,000 by the National City Hank, and \$360,000 by Heldelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., a total of \$3,315,000. This makes the grand total of the imnort movement, which began on Feb. 25, \$43,272,000.

Punctuation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to sug gest that in the light of recent reports as to the splendid target practice of our ships, an engagement between the Indiana and the Cristobal Colon would result in the reduction of the latter to less BROOKLYN, April &

STATE PRINTER IN TROUBLE

An Attempt to Publish a Costly Edition of a Book at Posssylvania's Expense.

HARRISHURG, April 5. - Private Secretary Bell er, during the absence of the Governor in California, unearthed what threatens to be another State printing house scandal. It does not concern the present State Printer, Mr. Ray, but his predecessor, Clarence M. Busch.

In 1896 the Department of Agriculture issued bulletin prepared by State Zoologist Warren and State Veterinarian Pearson on "Diseases and Enemies of Poultry." It was received with such favor by farmers that the last Legislature passed a joint resolution providing for the printing of fitteen thousand copies in pamphiet form, " with such additional matter and

phiet form, "with such additional matter and changes as the authors may deem necessary to more fully explain this important subject." That discretionary phrase was seized upon as authority to print, instead of the original modest bulletin of 128 pages with a few cuts, a reproduction of the famous Warren bled and fish book, with 1,000 pages and 100 highly colored plates. The original bulletin was issued at a total cost of \$488,24, whereas the total estimated cost of the work now in hand, and almost completed, is \$53,200.

Deputy Attorney-General Reeder, to whom the Governor referred the matter, says in an oulnion han-led down to-day that a great many pages are taken up with matter entirely irrelayant to the subject and utterly foreign to the governor that the resolution approved by him furnishes no warrant for such a work, and the Governor will not permit one cent to be paid on account of it. To-day the State Printer was authorized to reprint the original bulletin. Is appears that the State Veterinarian did not exceed the law in his portion of the proposed reproduction of the bulletin, which is the same as in the original.

POST OFFICE CONSOLIDATION.

rooklyn Congressmen Oppose the Measure to Subordinate Their Post Office.

WASHINGTON, April 5. - The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day heard several interested Congressmen upon the bill to conscildate the offices at New York and Brooklyn. Messrs. Fischer, Howe, and Low argued against the bill, and think they made a favorable impression. The receipts of the Brooklyn office, the extent of the service rendered, and the profit to the General Treasury were cited to prove that were consolidation made there would be but a trifling saving in expense, while there would be great likelihood of deterioration of service. Questions by members of the committee on this point indicated to the Brooklyn Con-gressmen that the committee preferred to main-tain satisfactory service rather than save a few dollars.

dollars.

It was pointed out that the policy of the Poss Office Department was to change the designation of sub-stations from letters to the former local names, and that it was working most satisfactorily. So that even if the offices were consolidated Brooklyn would not lose its identity. The only issue in the matter was whether or not money could be saved by subordinating the office to that of New York.

ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS.

uccess of Mr. William Niven's Latest Expedidition to Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 5 .- Mr. William Niven the archæologist, has arrived here on his way to New York from a remote section of the State of Guerrero, where he has been conducting explorations for the past several months. He discovered many prehistoric ruins and relics. Among his many discoveries was a hermetically sealed cave of large proportions which contained the skeletons of a dozen or more men

of prehistoric age.

Near Zumpango del Rio Mr. Niven discov-ered a clay bank containing many human bones several feet below the surface. Mixed with these bones were different articles of household use and personal adornment. From the posi-tion of the remains and the other circumstances, tion of the remains and the other circumstances, including the geographical location, it would appear that a large number of people were overtaken by a flood or earthquake and perished.

Mr. Niven while in Guerrero also investigated the mineral wealth of the region through which he travelled. He brings with him samples of silver ore which is some of the richest known to exist on this continent. In the Campo Morado district he found very rich gold placer beds and brings some samples of coarse gold which he panned out on a tributary of the Mescals River.

NEW CLUBHOUSE FOR GIRLS.

he Newest of the College Settlements Buys a Building at 147 Avenue B. A meeting in the interest of Christadora House, the youngest of the college settlements, was held in the lecture room of Dr. Parkhurst's church yesterday. It was there announced that

been purchased at a cost of \$23,000, and that it would be fitted up for the use of working girls, 25,000 of whom live in the district about the Already subscriptions amounting to \$3,000 have been received toward paying for the build-ing. Christadora House is intended for the amusement, instruction, and moral elevation of these girls, most of whom have no proper and attractive place to spend their leisure hours. The speakers yesterday were the Rev. Josiah Strong, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Miss Carson, the field worker, and Miss McCall, the head worker at the settlement, which is now at 163 Avenue B. They expressed the general hope that money would be raised to enable the settlement to pay for its new home, and prosecute its admirable work.

CHINESE CONSUL-GENERAL.

The Office is Vacant in San Francisco and Nobody Seems Willing to Take It. San Francisco, April 5 .- For two months the Chinese consulate here has been filled by am official from Washington, although petitions have been sent to the Chinese Minister asking him to appoint a Consul-General. When Consul Yi resigned, two months ago, his place was filled by Wong Tai Moon. Secretary of the Washington Legation. When he reached here he proceeded direct to China instead of staying here. Chang, acting Consul here, was then appointed, but he, too, decided to go home. Then another Secretary, also named Chang, arrived, but he, too, is eager to get away to China.

The loading candidates for the place are Chang, Vice-Consul, and Leng Ting Fong, former President of Sam Yup Society.

The See Yups and Sam Yups have agreed to an armistice till the new Consul-General is appointed, but they are growing ugly over the law's delay, and, it is feared, may break out again at any time. nim to appoint a Consul-General. When Consul

Porrign Notes of Real Interest. Melbourns University made a record score at cricket in playing with a local club recently, 1,697 uns in one inning, including five scores of over &

hundred. Sir Mark Anthony Tuite, Bart, who died recently in county Tipperary at the age of 90 years, spent mo than half a century of his life in trying to perfect a flying machine.

Good champagne should not be iced before being served, says the London Daily Mail, but should be warmed enough to take the chill off, in order to bring out the flavor. A congress of diplomatic history will be held in

Holland soon after Queen Wilhelmina's coronation It will mark the 250th anniversary of the peace of Westphalia and the beginnings of "inter German police authorities are trying to discove the lientity of a man's tody recently found in the libine. Part of the description is: "Age, about 40

years: height, five foot eight; language, the Geldern dialect. Spain's bull fighters made money last year. Manzantiniin 66 fights killed 168 bulls, and made 396,000 pesetas: Reverte's score was 71 fights, 160 bolls, and 276,000 pesetas, while Guerrita, with 76 fights and

147 bulls slaughtered, earned 456,000 pesetas or \$91,900. Russians seem to believe in keeping plenty of noney about the house. A St. Petersburg servant girl who waized off with 2,000,000 roubles belong-

ing to her mistress is being bunted for in Brussels by the Belgian police. English-bred kangaroos may now be bunted in the wilds near London. The original parents escaped from a private park to Leith Hill Common fourteen years ago and have been brending since in a wild

state without bludrance. So far they have withstood

the British cilmate. Hans Wachenhusen, who was well known in Germany as a war correspondent, and has written a number of novels, died recently at Marburg, aged 72 years. He reported the Crimean war, the war in Italy, Garibaidi's expedition, the Prussian campaign in Schleswig-Hoistein, the "six weeks" war agains Austria, and the Franco-Prussian war.

Tristan d'Acunha in the South Atlantic has sent out its annual mail to the world. There are 64 persons on the island-is men, 19 women, 15 boys, and 19 girls. They have 900 head of cattle, nearly double what the island can pasture, and 500 sheep. They are auxious to sell the superfluous cattle and are in need of vegetable seeds, especially those of enbbage